The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,292.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 27. 1787.

Education for Young Ladies.

C. MONTGOMERY, who has been for several years past Governess in the Boarding School, lately kept by Mrs Jameson, who has now retired from business, begs to acquaint her Friends and the Public, That she has just now opened a SCHOOL in the end of Charles-street, Bristo, Edinburgh, where she teaches White, Coloured, and Dresden Work; Tambour, Embroidery, Gumflowers, Filligree, &c.

N. B. A Class for reading English.

MONEY TO BE LENT AT MARTINMAS;

SEveral Sums, from 500l. to 4000l. upon Heritable or good Personal Securities.

Apply to Archibald Tod, writer to the signet.

MAHOGANY, &c.

To be SOLD on Wednesday the 29th current, within the house of Peter Buchanan, vintner in Port-Glasgow, betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock mid-day,

ABOUT Fifty Thousand Feet of MAHOGANY, of good sizes for Coach-Makers, and nine tons LOGWOOD in lots, newly imported in the brig Albany, from the Musquito Shore.

Also, the BRIG ALBANY, as she lies in the harbour of Port-Glasgow; burthen about 300 hogsheads tobacco.

Scantling of the wood, inventory of the brig, and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of Mr John Dunlop; or Captain David Johnston, Port-Glasgow.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the Grass Market of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 24th of August current, between the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

A Very fine Black Gelding, of the real Yorkshire Hunting Breed, upwards of sixteen hands high, and will carry any weight, being remarkably strong.—He will be set up very low.

Any person intending to purchase, may see the horse at Robert Lawson's, stabler, grass-market, any time betwixt and the sale.

N. B. Such a horse is very difficult to be got in this country at any price.

DECLARATION of the French King concerning the Stamp Duty, given at Versailles the 4th of August 1787, and registered in the Parliament the 6th of the said month and year.

LEWIS, &c. Soon after the Assembly of the Notables, which we had called together, had separated, we did, as we had before announced, consider, as soon as possible, all which had appeared to them and to us, as a duty to render better the condition of our subjects, and for their ease.

The Declaration goes on stating the French King's reasons, and then enumerates thirty articles, which are all subject to the new Stamp Tax; the forms of receiving it; the penalties of those who act contrary to it; the form of justiciary proceedings in all contest upon it; and the tariff, which is as follows:

Stamps on grants, patents, or commissions, in the offices of the Council and Grand Chancery.

	livres.
For those of Ordinary Councillor of State or Parliament,	48
Intendants of Finances, of Provinces, and of Commerce,	30
Master of Requests,	24
Secretary of Finances,	48
Registers of the Privy Council,	24
Register of Ordinary and Extraordinary Commissions, and Registers Clerks, Keepers of Registers, of Comptrollers of the Remains, of the Gifts of the State Council, Inspectors General of the Demesnes, and Keepers of the Archives,	
Reporters in Chancery, Examiners in ditto, Keeper of the Rolls, Keeper of the Mortgages, and Secretaries of the King,	120
Sealers,	24
Advocates of the Council, and Ordinary Ushers of the King in his Councils,	18
Ordinary Ushers, or Bailiffs of the Great Chancery,	12
And for all other grants, brevets, patents, or commissions of offices in the Council, and in the Grand Chancery, not expressed herein,	12

Regulations made by the French King on the 6th of August 1787, in the expences of his household, and that of the Queen:

Article I. The King's Bedchamber.—His Majesty has considered, that those who are employed in his service cannot be stationed to act in it the entire year, whereby they would have no time to attend to their private affairs; it is not, therefore, the less true, that the quarterly services are multiplied to excess, without necessity, and even without any real utility to his person, many of which places are expensive, both in themselves, and in the privileges annexed to them. In consequence, except the first Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and the first Grooms of the chamber, who are to remain to the number of four, his Majesty has ordained, that, from the 1st of January next, all the attendance of his bedchamber that was performed quarterly, be performed weekly; and that of course one half the present places be suppressed. His Majesty has resolved, that this reduction shall fall on such as are junior, since he has not thought proper to grant a retreat to some of the seniors. His Majesty also proposes to enquire, if the number of places that are allowed to subsist by this arrangement can be diminished, it being his intention not to keep any on foot but such as are necessary for him.

II. The Wardrobe.—It is his Majesty's will, that the quarterly attendants be suppressed in the same manner in his wardrobe as in his bedchamber. His Majesty has also determined, by the advice of the Duke de Lianeourt, Grand Master of the Wardrobe, to ordain the suppression of twenty-eight privileged offices of arts and trades, which are incidental to that office.

III. King's Table, Privy Purse, and Keeper of the Wardrobe.—His Majesty having, by his edict of the month of August 1780, and by the regulation of the 17th of August 1780, made in the expences of his table all the retrenchments of which it was susceptible, there remains nothing but to assure thro' the whole the order and economy which his Majesty has ordained. The expenditure of the Privy Purse, and the Keeper of the Wardrobe, is the same, which chiefly depend on circumstances, and his Majesty has ordained, that the expenditure in them should be restrained; and that the greatest order shall be observed in those that are necessary.

IV. Mews.—Although his Majesty cannot but applaud the plans of economy that have been laid before him by his Master and First Gentleman of the Horse; although these economies, and particularly that those have been proposed to him for the Little Mews, are very considerable, and are brought as high as the present regulation seems capable of admitting; he has, nevertheless, considered, that if the two Mews were united under the same management, that there would result from it a benefit to his finances; in consequence, and notwithstanding the satisfaction which he has always had in the services of the Duke de Coigny, of which he is willing to give him proofs, he has resolved, that from the first of October next, there is to be but one Mews; thereby the pages, equerries, and offices for double services, are to be diminished, with all the expences which two different establishments cannot but multiply.

His Majesty has further considered, that establishments of horses and carriages, granted to certain persons, were more expensive to the Royal Treasury than establishments in money, and gave room for greater abuses; he declares it as his intention, that no equerry, not even the Master of the Horse, and all persons in general employed in the service of the Mews, cannot for their own personal use, unless it be to accompany his Majesty, make use of horses, carriages, harness, coaches, postilions, or grooms; and of any thing else in general, or of any person employed in the King's stables.

For this reason, his Majesty revokes every grant of this kind, reserving to himself, if there be occasion, to indemnify, as he thinke proper, those to whom they have been granted.

His Majesty further orders, that the equerries of the King that serve quarterly be diminished to half, and that their attendance be weekly.

His Majesty ordains at the same time, that the number of horses, carriages, persons employed in the Mews, be reduced to the number that is absolutely necessary for his service, and that of the Royal Family. And he ordains, that a regulation be laid before him, to determine in the most economical manner, every part of the expenditure which it is impossible to retrench.

V. Hunting. His Majesty has ordained, that all the expences of hunting be reduced; and at the same time, he has resolved that the great falconry entirely, and a great part of the aviary, the equipage for wolf hunting, and all that belongs to it, the equipage for wild boar hunting, and all that constitutes it, be suppressed; so that all their expences be erased from the estimates of expenditure the 1st of October next.

VI. Military Departments. Although his Majesty, since his accession to the throne, has made great reductions in his military department, nevertheless, unwilling to neglect any thing that can contribute to the ease of his subjects, and not to retain any thing of the splendor which surrounds him, but what is absolutely essential to the dignity of his Crown, has resolved, that the gens d'armes, and light horse, of the King's ordinary guard, be reformed.

The officers of these corps, thus reformed, will be replaced, according to their rank, in his Majesty's troops; they shall preserve their establishment to that period, or to that of their promotion to the rank of Marshal of the camp; and shall either in one case or the other be reimbursed their income. His Majesty has resolved, that the company of the guards *de la parte*, be reformed likewise.

VII. Buildings. In acquiring new residences, his Majesty has always intended to part with several houses which have been the residence of the Kings his predecessors, and which were in consequence in the dedartment of the works.

In consequence he has resolved upon the demolition, or sale, of the castles of Choisy, La Muett, Madrid, Vincennes, and Blois; and at the same time, he has ordained that all the houses which he possesses at Paris, except those comprehended in the plan of the Louvre, be sold.

Besides the reduction of the expences that result from the suppression of the said castles, his Majesty has ordained, that the general estimate of the expences of buildings should be submitted, annually, to the Royal Council of Finances, before it be resolved upon, as it is mentioned in the regulation relative to the said Council.

His Majesty has ordained, that the said estimate be reduced to what is necessary; and particularly, with regard to repairs, the neglect of which would rather expend than economize.

VIII. The Queen's Household. The Queen, actuated with the same wishes as the King, for the ease of the people, having herself enquired into every department of her household, her table, bed-chamber, and mews, have undergone a considerable reduction. All useless places have been suppressed; and although several of these places require a re-imbursement, and some unavoidable curtailments, the actual benefit to the Royal Treasury, resulting from these retrenchments, ordained by the Queen, will exceed nine hundred thousand livres.

The King in consequence of the present regulation established by him, has ordained that all edicts, arrets and necessary regulations, for executing the articles herein contained, as well for his household, as for that of the Queen, shall be immediately laid before him, that his intentions may have the effect which they ought to have.

Versailles, August 9, 1787.

Signed LEWIS;

and underneath,

LE BARON DE BRETEUIL.

COMMERCE.

A Ministerial writer in a certain morning paper, has laboured with great earnestness to establish proof of the growing prosperity of our commerce, and the vast benefit likely to be derived by this country from the Commercial Treaty with France; but although he has evinced some portion of ability as a writer, and information as a man of business; yet in the support of a cause radically weak, and where *facts* are wanting, assertions however strongly urged, can not long deceive a quick sighted nation; for truth will break through the cloud of misrepresentation in which it is attempted to be veiled, and discover the duplicity of a writer hired to deceive, and the necessity of the Minister, whose measures stand in need of such venal support.

The justice of these observations is fully proved by the following letter, which has just been received at one of the principal shipping houses in the linen drapery branch in the city, and shews that whatever benefits might have been expected according to the real construction of the Commercial Treaty, the government of France are determined to comply only with such parts of it as operate to their own advantage.

Thus vanquished on his own ground, it may be hoped that the public will hear no more of this commercial *Sampson*, or his more puny *fellow-labourers*.

Rouen, Aug. 12. 1787.

GENTLEMEN,

"It is disagreeable for me to inform you, that I am obliged to countermand the order * which I had the honour to give you the 6th July, as since the time I looked out certain goods at your house, believing in consequence what you told me, that they would *admit* them freely into France; the little bale which you forwarded to me is stopped at the Customhouse in this city, where it has been upwards of three weeks. Yesterday and to-day I was upon the business with the officers of the Customhouse, to endeavour to have them marked with lead, as *articles coming from England*, but without any success, although I had with care translated the certificate of Mr Alderman J. Wilkes, dated the 7th July; the officers of the Customhouse refuse to notice it, because they say your goods are *muslins*, and not *manufacts*, and that although they were manufactured in England, † strict orders have been given *not to receive the duties upon them*. You see, Gentlemen, your goods now stopped at our Customhouse, are not, in that state, in consequence of any error of mine, for if they could be brought into France, I should take them directly. Let me know, Gentlemen, how I ought to proceed for your interest; let me hear from you on the subject.

"I have the honour to be, very sincerely,

"Gentlemen,

"Your very humble servant,

A—— P——."

* This order was for six hundred pieces of British made Muslins.

† The Muslins objected to are the manufacture of Manchester, Paisley, &c. and undoubtedly come under the description of Cotton manufactures.

Death of the Rev. Dr PECKWELL.

The death of the Rev. Dr Peckwell having been grossly misrepresented in the papers, we are requested to state the real cause and manner of his dissolution. On Thursday, the 9th instant, Dr Peckwell attended at the opening of the body of a young woman, who died of a decline in Westminster Infirmary. The Doctor had very accurately examined the lungs, which were in a high putrid state, and having of course handled them, much putrid matter adhered. When the body was to be sewed up, Dr Peckwell held the parts together, the surgeon took the needle into his hand, which introduced some of the virus matter, or, in other words, inoculated him with putridity. Dr Peckwell attended little to the circumstance that day. On Friday he found a swelling in his arm, but was so little indisposed, that he preached on Friday evening at Westminster Chapel. On Sunday morning, at two o'clock, he waked in a most violent fever, and immediately sent for some medical friends; the fever baffled every effort of the most skilful practitioners, and the only apparent hope of saving a truly valuable life was by sacrificing a limb; it was, therefore, resolved to take off his arm. On Friday morning, Mr Bromfield, and Mr Potts, attended by Sir Lucas Pepys, Dr Watren, and Mr Young, met to perform the operation, but it was then found that the mortification had spread so universally through the frame, that no success was likely to attend; it was, therefore, abandoned; and on Saturday afternoon, at 28 minutes past three he died,—regretted by thousands—a true, valuable, learned, active, and pious man. His patrimonial estate raised him above looking to the great for preferment; yet his friend, the late Lord Robert Manners, particularly requested him to accept of the living of Bloxham, and Lincolnshire, which he held till his death. His connection with, and attachment to the people called Methodists, is well known. In this he certainly had, and ought to have had, the privilege of every man, that of thinking and judging for himself, and determining accordingly. Besides his numerous friends and hearers, he has left to bemoan his loss, a widow, and two beautiful children, a son and a daughter.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, August 14.

"It seems that the face of affairs is changed here, and that the war which appeared inevitable, will not take place. We know positively that the Court of France has declared to that of Berlin, that all the ties that have for so long a time united the two powers, would be *ipso facto* broken, if his Prussian Majesty undertook to enter with an armed force on the territory of the United Provinces, as, in that case, France would be forced to march proportionate forces. That declaration has had the effect expected from it; the interest of the Stadtholder being only secondary with the King of Prussia. Besides, His Most Christian Majesty offering to bring about a reasonable accommodation, the Ministry of Berlin have immediately sent a counter order to the troops who were already on their march; and it is decided that the Prussian army shall not advance. This is what is certain, and may absolutely be depended on, unless some unexpected and unforseen event should happen to make things change again; which is not presumed. This news, which arrived this morning, was immediately communicated to the States of Holland, and has in some measure quieted the minds of the people, who began to be uneasy on account of the arrival of the Duke of Brunswick as commander of the Prussian army.

"There are already nine cities in the province of Holland that have given their votes for the total suppression of the Stadtholder: the tenth, it is said, will explain itself this week, and then the resolution will immediately pass in the Assembly of the States. It seems that the approaches of an accomodation do not, in the least, alter the [illegible] expecting the Prince, and the necessity of setting bounds to the unmeasurable ambition, and the enormous power that his house had acquired for some years past, and which were incompatible with the constitution of a Republican people.

"The Officers, Brand and Blane, of the regiment of Hesse-Cassel Dragoons, having refused to take the oath to the States of Holland, and having neglected to watch over their troop, have been dismissed, and cited at Wuerden, by the Commission of Defence of their Noble and Great Mightinesses. Messieurs de Rook and Heilman have been sent to take the command of the two squadrons of that regiment that are in that town.

"Last week there was a very sharp dispute between M. Van Berkel, Pensionary of Amsterdam, and M. de Harrenburg, Member of the body of Nobles, at the Assembly of the States of Holland. As good order and decency require that such things should not take place in presence of the Sovereign of the province, the city of Amsterdam has, by her deputies, made a proposition to revise the antient regulation of 1580, for the police to be observed in the Assembly, reserving to herself at the same time, the faculty of demanding a reparation for the kind of insult offered to her Pensionary. It is thought, however, that this affair will be dropped.

"The camp at Woerden encreases considerably. Cannon, ammunition and provisions have been sent there from the Generality.

"Nothing has passed lately at Utrecht. The garrison have resolved to remain quiet, and that is the best way: The deserters are very numerous on the side of Amersfort, they come in crowes to augment the army of Holland."

PRICE of STOCKS, Aug. 24.

Bank Stock, —	India Bonds, 81s. a 80s. pr.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 95½ a ¾ a 95⅝.	Exch. Bills, 34s. a 34s. disc.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 111⅝	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. red. 85.	Old S. S. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 73¾ a ¾ a 74½ a 74.	New ditto, —
5 per cent. 1778, —	3 per cent. 1751, —
Long Ann. —	New Navy and Victualling Bills, 2 disc.
3 Years Ann. 1778, —	Lottery Tickets, 15l. 16s. 6d.
India Stock, 161½	Prizes, —
3 per cent. India Ann. —	Bank for —
	Consols for Aug. —

WIND AT DEAL, Aug. 23. N.N. W.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 21.

Per Quarter.	s.	d.		s.
Wheat,	28 to 42	0	Beans,	29 to
Barley,	22 to 33	0	Tick,	26 to
Rye,	26 to 27	0	Tares,	28 to
Oats,	14 to 21	0	Flour per Sack.	
Pale Malt,	31 to 34	0	First,	36 to
Amber ditto,	32 to 34	0	Second,	33 to
Peafe,	32 to 34	0	Third,	22 to 24
Hog Peafe,	25 to 27	0		

LLOYD's LIST, — *August* 24.

THE Exeter, Fuss, arrived at Briſtol from Jamaica, got on ſhore on the Colleradoes, and was obliged to throw overboard 101 puncheons of rum.

The Enterprize, Wilſon, from Africa, is loſt at Jamaica.

Captain Maies, of the Nevis arrived at Briſtol from Nevis, ſpoke the Cæſar, M'Donough, from Muſquitoſhore to Cork and London, on the coaſt of Ireland, all well.

Captain Howes, of the Farmer, from Jamaica, on the 6th ult. ſpoke the Lively, Anderſon, from Africa to Charleſtown, lat. 32. 30. long 78. all well.

The Princeſs Royal, Gilchriſt, arrived in the river from Greenland, was on ſhore on the Spit, and received conſiderable damage.

The Ceres, Scott, from Africa to London, ſprung a leak on her paſſage, and put back to the iſland of Princes, where the ſhip is condemned, and cargo ſold.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 2.—France, 1.—Liſbon, 1.
Due.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Aug.* 24.

Naples, July 31. This evening, about nine o' clock, the Queen was ſafely delivered of a Princeſs, who with her Majeſty are in as good health as poſſible.

Liſbon, July 22. The French ſquadron of one ſhip of 74 guns, five frigates, ſix corvettes, and three fly-boats, under command of the Marquis du Nieul, left the Tagus yeſterday on their return to Breſt. During their ſtay here the Commodore and other principal officers were preſented to the Queen by the Marquis de Pombella, the French Ambaſſador to her moſt Faithful Majeſty.

Not a ſyllable of the Dutch, or the late events of the Parliament at Paris.

Vienna, Aug. 2. The Archduchess Maria Chriſtina, and the Duke of Saxe Teſchen, who arrived here on the 20th of laſt month from the Low Countries, went on the 30th to Augarten, where they have been viſited by many of the nobility.

The Deputies of the States, from the Low Countries, are expected here in a few days. We learn from Pleſs, that the Archduke Ferdinand of Tuſcany arrived the 12th, and propoſed to paſs ten days there.

A battalion of the regiment of Pelegrini quitted this capital the 19th of July, and are gone to St Hippolita.

Four other regiments have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, which makes the number of thoſe intended for the Low Countries eighteen.

We learn by letters from Galicia, that they continue with great activity the improvement of the roads; they are already pretty far advanced in procuring great advantages to the inhabitants of that province, where the tranſporting of merchandize, proviſions, &c. was become leſs expenſive, and the country more deſireable for travellers.

Swabia, July 30. The Emperor having demanded a paſſage for 15,000 of his troops through the circle of Swabia, the Duke of Wirtemberg, in his quality of Director of this circle, has ſent Commiſſaries to Fribourg, to make the neceſſary regulations for the ſaid paſſage.

Minden, July 26. Yeſterday evening the Sieur Fleſch, Privy Counſellor of Finances, arrived here from Berlin. He is charged with every thing relative to forages, and with the eſtabliſhment of magazines for the body of the army, which the King means to aſſemble here.

The Chamber of War, and of the domains of Cleves, is directed to make contracts for furniſhing proviſions and tranſports.

Palermo, July 5. Two frigates of the Venetian ſquadron, under the orders of Admiral Emo, commanded by Rear Admiral Condulmer and the Chevalier de Baſeggio, arrived on the 26th of laſt month at Trapani, where the Conſul General of the Republic repaired in conſequence of letters addreſſed to him by the Rear Admiral.

The two Malteſe galleys, under the orders of the Commander de la Bourdonnaye, who came here to compliment, in the name of the Grand Maſter, the Prince of Caramanico, Viceroy of Sicily, departed 15 days ſince for Vallette.

The Court of Naples has communicated to the Viceroy its reſolutions upon the plans in favour of Meſſina. The Prince of Caraminico is occupied with the nomination of the Judges of the Royal audience of that city.

The epidemic diſorder which afflicted this capital, is happily abated; the number of ſick is always conſiderable; but that of thoſe who fall under putrid and bilious fevers, of which their epidemic malady conſiſts, is much leſs.

The general Deputation of Health has ſubjected to an outlaw of 40 days, the veſſels coming from the coaſts of Spain; thoſe which were from Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, and Formentera, are ſent to the Lazarettos of Malta and Meſſina. Veſſels from Corſica and Sardinia are alſo confined to 20 days. The Quarantines for Dalmatia and Venetian Iſtria, have been reduced to ſeven days obſervation. The apprehenſions which the plague, that ravages at Algiers, inſpire on the coaſts of the Mediteranean, and which rages on board moſt of the ſhips of that regency now in thoſe ſeas, has occaſioned theſe rigorous precautions.

LONDON, — *Aug.* 24.

Wedneſday at a quarter paſt twelve, his Majeſty arrived at St James's from Kew. The levee, which was very numerous, commenced at one, at which were preſent the Spaniſh, Dutch, Portugueſe, Ruſſian, Swediſh, Daniſh, Imperial, Bavarian, Heſſian, Pruſſian, and American Ambaſſadors and Miniſters, with the French Charge des Affairs, Dukes of Richmond, Dorſet, and Roxburgh, the latter was the Lord in waiting, the Marquiſſes of Lothian and Carmarthen, Lords Sydney, Howe, Walſingham, Heathfield, G. Lenox, Rivers, Carliſle, Barrington, Saliſbury, Harcourt, Sir George Yonge, Sir John Macpherſon, Sir G. Howard, Sir Joſeph York, Sir William Fawcett, with many of the General officers, the Right Hon. Mr Pitt, Mr Grenville, Mr Rigby, Mr Fawkener, Clerk of the Council, &c. &c.

The levee was over at half paſt two, and the Council at a little paſt three; his Majeſty then held ſeparate conferences with Mr Pitt, Lord Sydney, Lord Heathfield; Dukes of Richmond and Dorſet, Sir George Yonge, Sir John Macpherſon, the Marquis of Carmarthen, which detained his Majeſty an unuſual time; the buſineſs was not over till eight o'clock, though the carriage was ordered at half paſt three; his Majeſty then returned to Kew to dinner. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York dined at Kew.

The reaſon of his Majeſty's ſtaying ſo very late, was owing to the very long conferences his Majeſty held with the following Gentlemen lately from abroad:—Sir John Macpherſon from India, the Duke of Dorſet from Paris, and Mr Grenville from Holland, who was laſt with his Majeſty; Lord Heathfield was likewiſe with his Majeſty till ſeven o'clock. His Majeſty's carriage and the light horſe were in waiting above four hours. During the whole of this time, his majeſty had no refreſhment, upwards of ſeven hours.

Yeſterday, at half paſt one o'clock, their Majeſties, with the Princeſſes Royal and Auguſta, came in one carriage from Kew to St James's after dreſſing, their Majeſties, with the Princeſſes, entered the drawing-room at half paſt two o'clock; the Queen and Princeſſes were dreſt in luteſtring ſilks, the Princeſs Royal in a ſea green, and the Princeſs Auguſta in light blue ſilks, elegant caps, with oſtrich feathers. At three, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales and Duke of York made their entry, arm in arm; the Prince was dreſt in a green changeable ſilk, and the Duke in his uniforms, attended by their ſuite, which was a numerous train, ſuch a diſhonour to the Blood Royal of England, and gave delight to thoſe who ſaw them. At which were the Dukes of Northumberland, Richmond, Queenſberry, Dorſet, and Roxborough, who was the Lord in Waiting, Marquis of Lothian, Gold Stick in Waiting, Marquis of Carmarthen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; all the Foreign Miniſters who attended the levee on Wedneſday were likewiſe preſent, and Lords Sydney, Howe, Walſingham, Heathfield, Southampton, Parker, Herbert, Beauchamp, Harcourt, Lenox, Rivers, Carliſle, Barrington, Saliſbury, Leiceſter, Howe, Sir George Yonge, Sir Joſeph York, Sir J. Macpherſon, Sir G. Howard, Sir W. Faucet, with officers innumerable, clergy, &c. Mr Rigby, Mr Grenville, Mr Fawkner, Mr G. Eden, who had a conference with his Majeſty, after the drawing-room was over.

Ladies.—Ducheſs of Northumberland, Rutland, —Sidney, Howe, Southampton, Parker, Beauchamp, Harcourt, Saliſbury, Leiceſter, Chatham, &c. —The moſt elegant dreſſed Ladies were the Ducheſs of Northumberland, Lady Saliſbury, and Lady Parker; the laſt, not leaſt, was truly elegant, in a gauze richly trimmed with foil, in running ſprigs.

Lord and Lady Beauchamp took leave of their Majeſties, previous to their going abroad.

Yeſterday morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York was upon the parade at the Horſe-Guards, where his Highneſs ſtaid till the guard marched off; after which his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York took an airing together.

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales dined with his brother the Duke of York, at his apartment, St James's, with a ſmall and ſelect party; and at eight o'clock their Royal Highneſſes went to the little theatre in the Haymarket.

The Duke of York's houſhold is about to be eſtabliſhed completely, which is another indication of his continuation in England; as a proof of his filial piety, he lately preſented to the King at Windſor, where his Royal Mother was alſo preſent, a liſt of the officers, with blanks for their names, which he begged their Majeſties would fill up; the King and Queen declined it, and the Duke appoints the whole himſelf.

A new carriage, we are told, is to be finiſhed with all poſſible elegance and diſpatch, by order of the Duke of York, which is intended as a preſent from his Royal Highneſs to the Princeſs Chriſtiana of Pruſſia.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from Liſbon, brought to Falmouth by the Hampden packet, in 21 days.

Same morning early one of the King's Meſſengers was ſent off from Whitehall with diſpatches for Sir James Harris at the Hague.

Mr Grenville returns to Nimeguen in a few days, with full powers to his Highneſs the Stadtholder, as his Majeſty's private Plenipotentiary extraordinary.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ſignified to the Directors of the India Company their approbation of the undermentioned Uniform, propoſed by the Commanders of the Company's ſhips to be worn in future, inſtead of that lately recommended:—

The dreſs ſuit of a Commander will now therefore conſiſt of—A Blue Coat, black velvet lapells, cuffs and collar—deep Buff Waiſtcoat and Breeches—and yellow metal buttons, engraved with the Company's Creſt—The undreſs Blue Coat without lapell—Buff Waiſtcoat and Breeches, with yellow buttons—

The Officers Uniform will be exactly ſimilar to the Undreſs of the Commanders.

Wedneſday a Special Court of Directors was held at the India Houſe for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the conduct of the Captain and Officers of the ſhip Hartwell, unfortunately loſt in her paſſage to China off Bona Viſta, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands—and after an examination into all the particulars, which laſted ſeveral hours, came to a Reſolution, to diſmiſs the Captain and Chief Mate, and ſuſpend the Second Mate from the ſervice.

The Directors of the Eaſt India Company have taken up the Lark brig, burthen 120 tons, commanded by Captain Nudham, on condition of her proceeding immediately to the relief of that part of the Hartwell's crew, left at Bona Viſta.—Mr Braithwaite and his ſon take their paſſage in the Lark, with the proper implements for diving for, and fiſhing up, the bullion or any other part of the cargo worth ſaving. The Lords of the Admiralty have humanely permitted his Majeſty's armed ſloop the Bull Dog, Captain Fancourt, to accompany the Lark on this expedition.

Wedneſday the Court-martial finiſhed the firſt charge, for diſreſpectful behaviour againſt Major Browne. This day they proceed on the other for cruelty. In a very feeling and manly ſpeech, the priſoner deferred his defence till the whole charge was gone through—and the whole, deportment of Major Browne, during the trial, is ſpoken of in terms highly creditable to his character of and underſtanding.

From ſomething that paſſed the other day at Major Browne's Court-martial, it is ſaid, another Court will in all probability be held on another Major.

Wedneſday, agreeable to an Order in Council, the Right Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Sydney, Lord Howe, the Right Hon. James Grenville, John Beresford, Eſq. as Privy Councillors; the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, Maſter Worker of the Mint—the King's Aſſay Maſter and Weigher and Teller, and other officers of the Mint—the King's Remembrancer—ſeveral of the Wardens belonging to the Goldſmith's Company, with their Clerk, met at the houſe inhabited by the Uſher, within the receipt of his Majeſty's Exchequer at Weſtminſter, when the following Jury were ſworn to make trial of his Majeſty's coins in the Pix of the Mint, within the Tower of London, and preſent the defaults thereof, if any ſhould be found.

The Jury returned were:

The Right Honourable Thomas Harley.
Sir Thomas Halifax, Knight and Alderman, Foreman.

Samuel Wood, Eſq.	John Foot, Eſq.
John Payne, Eſq.	Benjamin Garden, Eſq.
Samuel Smith, Eſq.	William Hunter, Eſq.
Charles Vere, Eſq.	Rob. Makepeace, Eſq.
Henry Boldero, Eſq.	Edward Gale Boldero, Eſq.
Joſeph Roſe, Eſq.	W. Picket, Eſq. and Alderman.
John White, Eſq.	Mr Walter Coles.
Richard Stone, Eſq.	
Peter Purchard, Eſq.	
James Martin, Eſq.	

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (in the abſence of the Lord Chancellor) delivered in a very ſhort charge to the Jury, deſiring they would, in the uſual and cuſtomary manner, make trial of his Majeſty's coins, and when they had gone through the various modes of trial, to deliver their verdict or report to him, at his houſe in Downing-ſtreet.—Sir Thomas Halifax, the Foreman, gave their Lordſhips an invitation to dinner at Goldſmith's Hall—the Jury then retired into the Duchy of Lancaſter Court, and proceeded to buſineſs.—Mr Lane, Clerk of the Goldſmith's Company, read the Charter and other official papers, after which, the money was told and weighed, went through the trials by fire and water, and thus ended the buſineſs at Weſtminſter;—they afterwards went to Goldſmith's Hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided for the occaſion.

His preſent Majeſty has had the making of exactly ſixty Biſhops ſince his acceſſion to the Throne in October 1760, according to the following liſt:

Archbiſhops.		Biſhops.	
Canterbury	2	Ely	2
York	2	Rocheſter	1
Biſhops.		Worceſter	2
London	4	Cheſter	2
Durham	2	Oxford	2
Winchester	3	Exeter	2
Hereford	0	Bangor	3
Bath and Wells	1	Litchfield & Convent.	4
Chicheſter	0	Glouceſter	3
St Aſaph	2	Norwich	2
Carliſle	2	Llandaff	4
Saliſbury	3	Briſtol	3
Peterborough	2	St David's	6
		Sodor and Mann	1

The Sees of Hereford and Chicheſter are the only remaining ones of the late King. Moſt of the Sees have been changed twice over and many till oftener; but theſe have been chiefly by tranſlations, not deaths.

The viſit to Blenheim, Nuneham, and Hatfield, are to take place ſpeedily; but neither the Prince of Wales nor the Duke of York are of the party, which conſiſt of their Majeſties and the Princeſſes only. The Prince of Wales will be at Brighton and the Duke of York goes about the ſame time into Yorkſhire to view his eſtate at Allerton.

The new Banner intended for one of the decorations at the next inſtallation of the Knights of the Garter at Windſor, is to receive the finiſh from the hands of her Majeſty and the three Princeſſes, who alone complete the Royal Arms and Order of the Garter.

The baniſhment of the French Parliament, with all their officers and appendages, as mentioned in the papers, was in this form:—The *lettres de cachet* were delivered by an officer of the *Gardes Francoiſes*, accompanied by a ſingle ſerjeant!

The popular abhorrence and repugnance—expreſſed againſt this meaſure, is more and more—and appears in every poſſible ſhape.

The odious edicts on the new impoſts are to be had only at the public offices.

The hawkers dare not cry them through the ſtreets!

Before the baniſhment, the Parliament had enjoined the Procureur General, to ſend theſe reſolutions to all *Baillages* and *Senechauſſees de Reſort*, declaring the act null, and branding as clandeſtine, the diſtribution of the edict!—And their reſolution was regiſtered accordingly.

This day, ſe'nnight Monſieur and the Compte d'Artois came to Paris, to ſee the edict for the Stamp Duty and Land Tax regiſtered in *Cour des Aides* and the *Chambre des Comptes*, the two other ſovereign courts after the Parliament. The edicts of courſe were regiſtered by force; but as both theſe courts are to proteſt againſt them, like the Parliament, the members will be ſent likewiſe into exile, ſo that there will be a total ſuſpenſion of civil and criminal juriſdiction.

It is a fact, that M. de Calonne dined yeſterday in London—the place Jeffries Square, St Mary Axe, and the houſe that often of the firſt merchants in this or any other nation—Sir Robert Herries!

Retaliation is a very general principle. The French aſſiſted the Americans againſt Britiſh tyranny, as it was called—and now the Engliſh will very freely give harbour to ſuch of the French as fly hither for ſhelter.

The baniſhment of the French Parliament, although nothing new in the political hiſtory of that country, is nevertheleſs a meaſure ill ſuited to the preſent times. The French King has been anxious to give liberty to the Americans—and wiſhed even to relieve the Dutch from the pretended oppreſſion of the Stadtholderian party—and it is more than probable, that e're long his own ſubjects will emancipate themſelves from a ſlavery, which in the preſent times diſtinguiſhes and marks them out above all other nations.

In the juſtification which Monſieur Calonne has delivered in of himſelf, and of which he has ſpoken very publicly ſince his arrival in London—it appears that a very large ſum of money had been expended in fomenting the diſturbances at preſent exiſting in the Netherlands.

The above account had reached the Emperor, and was one, among the other cauſes, which immediately determined him to declare in favour of the Stadtholder.

Notwithſtanding the preſent appearance of tranquillity, it is confidently ſaid, that the French have abſolutely refuſed all agreement, of which the re-eſtabliſhment of the Stadtholder in his former authority, forms the baſis. This ſeems the more probable, as the total relinquiſhment of the plan of forming a party in Holland, muſt otherwiſe be the conſequence.

To give up a party, ſo near to the attainment of its wiſhes, as that which the French Cabinet have now obtained in Holland, cannot but be mortifying in the extreme.

The place where the Parliament of Paris are exiled is not Pontoiſe, as preſumed from former cuſtom, but Troyes, a trading, but very unfaſhionable town, where the houſes are mean, and for the moſt part built of wood.

The turbot fiſhery bids fair to change maſters: it may be wholly brought into our hands with proper management. On the North Sea coaſts ſeveral of the fiſhing veſſels have been very ſucceſsful, and in Billingſgate market this ſeaſon they have been ſold forty per cent. cheaper than the uſual price when the Dutch only ſupplied our markets. This is the more worthy of regard, as it keeps a large ſum of money in the kingdom, as well as breeds ſeamen.

An immenſe quantity of gun barrels have, within the laſt month been ſent from Birmingham to France. There is nothing like a treaty which gives an opportunity to England, to furniſh to another the means of deſtruction to herſelf. This is ſomething like the Dutch Captain, that when the enemy's ammunition was all expended, ſold him a ſufficient quantity, at an enormous price, to carry on the engagement.

The celebrated Mr Iſaac de Pinto, died in Holland, the 13th inſt. upwards of ſeventy years of age. This diſtinguiſhed character had, by his talents, extenſive knowledge, and writings, acquired the friendſhip and reſpect of many perſons, of the firſt diſtinction in England, France, and Holland. He enjoyed till his death, a penſion of 500 l. per ann. from the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, in conſideration of the great ſervices he rendered the ſaid Company at Paris, in the year 1763.

Antoine-Rene de Voyer de Paulmy d'Argenſon, Marquis of Paulmy, Miniſter of State, Commander of the King's Orders, Grand Croſs of the Royal and Military Order of St Louis, Commander and Knight of the Royal Military and Hoſpitable Orders of Mount Carmel and of St Lazarus of Jeruſalem, Honorary Bailiff of the Order of Malta, Lieutenant General of the Province of Alſace, Sword Bailiff of the Artillery of France, Powders and Saltpetres of all the Kingdom, Governor of the Arſenal at Paris, one of the Forty of the French Academy, and Honorary of that of the Sciences and Belles Lettres, died at Paris, the 13th of this month.

James (Conway) Count Conway, Knight of St Louis, Ancient Colonel in the ſervice of France, Chief of the branch of that Iriſh family, eſtabliſhed in France, died at Paris the 9th of this month, in the 91ſt year of his age.

An incendiary on the 16th of July, ſet fire to the India Houſe at Liſbon, and would have occaſioned an immenſe loſs if it had not been immediately extinguiſhed; happily the fire was perceived on its commencement, and was ſoon got under.—This is the ſecond attempt.

The ſhip True Briton, Capt. Farrar, on his return from China, fell in north-weſt of the Scilly iſlands, too near to clear the rocks by going to the ſouthward of them as the wind then ſtood. The Captain was therefore compelled to keep to the weſtward, riſking all the dangers attending the chops of the Iriſh Channel, to try the northern paſſage between the Scillies and the Seven Stones. As the wind was to the ſouthward; he choſe this paſſage. Some of the inhabitants coming on board, the Captain run along, very near the ſhore, which he found bold; clear of rocks, except very near the land, and a much ſafer navigation than it is on the ſouth ſide of thoſe iſlands. The world in general are ignorant of this: many ſhips have ſuffered by the ſuppoſition, that the paſſage is dangerous, and therefore avoid it at all hazards.

The Seven Stones bear north by eaſt, from St Martin's, about three leagues; the Wolfe bears eaſt ſouth eaſt, half eaſt, about ten leagues; the Land's End bears eaſt twelve leagues. A call by ſouth courſe carries you north of the Wolfe, and you leave the north eaſt part of the iſlands, and will clear the Lizard; but the currents ſetting ſix hours to the north, and only three hours to the ſouthward, it is moſt prudent to run to the ſouthward of the Wolfe. This rock is clearly ſeen as

well as the Seven Stones, even in the night, unleſs the weather is very thick and hazy.

On the north of the iſlands, St Helen's Sound is an excellent harbour, lying within Round Iſland; has from ſix to ten fathom water.

Tean's Sound has about five fathom; is a good harbour for ſmall veſſels.

St Martin's Bay, fifteen fathom, has good anchorage.

The following anſwer was received a few days ago from an author, to a card of invitation:—"I am writing the *life* of a nobleman, who is expected to *die* every hour, and the *devil* now waits for it—therefore cannot do myſelf the pleaſure of dining with you this day."

Extract of a letter from Halifax, in Yorkſhire, dated Aug. 14.

"As ſoon as we received news of the French veſſels ſmuggling off our wool from the Lincolnſhire coaſt, a conſiderable alarm ſpread among the manufacturers; which was encreaſed by freſh letters giving an account of another veſſel's taking in ſeveral of the fineſt rams which could be procured, and a number of breeding ſheep. This might at once convince our deluded countrymen, that the whole Treaty is a cheat, to take in John Bull, and that the refined policy of France, is ſtriking at the root of all our manufactures, and the ruin of our commerce, and naval power. If they once get in poſſeſſion of a conſiderable quantity of our fineſt ſheep, and the method of breeding and managing them, we may bid farewell to our woollen manufactory."

Extract of a letter from Belgrade, June 14.

"The French Ambaſſador is extremely urgent for the concluſion of a treaty, whereby the navigation of the Red Sea is propoſed to be granted to the French nation. The navigation of the Red Sea was prohibited to the Engliſh three years ago, by an expreſs order of the Porte, and it is not to be preſumed that the ſubjects of England will, at this time, contentedly behold the French more favoured than themſelves. An Arabian Prince, named Muntefik-Chaki, is at the head at leaſt of 100,000 men, and marching towards Baſſora, in order to beſiege that important city, ſituated at the confluence of the Tygris and the Euphrates, which he pretends was formerly part of the inheritance of his anceſtors, and to the ſovereignty of which he claims an indiſputable right."

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, Aug. 21.

"A circumſtance has juſt occurred, too intereſting to eſcape notice. The troops that were coming to the frontiers of French Flanders, are ſtopped in their preſent poſition. The foragers are ordered to ſuſpend their operations, and all is at a ſtand. This is ſaid, to be owing to ſome repreſentations of the Emperor's Ambaſſador at Paris."

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN RULE and JAMES PRENTICE, Tanners in Bathgate.

THAT upon the 9th and 11th days of Auguſt current, the Lords of Councll and Seſſion awarded a ſequeſtration of the real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid James Prentice and John Rule, and appointed their Creditors to meet at Bathgate, upon the 23d day of Auguſt current, for the purpoſe of chuſing an interim factor upon their ſequeſtrated eſtate—This appointment having been duly intimated in the Caledonian Mercury and Edinburgh Evening Courant, the Creditors accordingly met, and made choice of John Fleeming, tenant in Bathgate Mill, to be interim factor.

Upon application being made by the factor to the Sheriff of Linlithgowſhire, he has appointed the Thurſday in each of the four ſucceeding weeks, to commence on Thurſday firſt the 30th Auguſt current, for the public examination of the bankrupts, within the Court-houſe of Linlithgow, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of each day, in terms of the bankrupt ſtatute.

Of this appointment, this intimation is now given; and all concerned are required to attend accordingly, within the Court-houſe of Linlithgow, on Thurſday firſt, and in each of the Thurſdays of the three ſucceeding weeks, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

EDINBURGH.

The Hon. Lady Ainſlie, died, Friday night the 24th inſt. at her houſe in St Andrew's Square.

On Wedneſday the 22d current, died at Straloch, John Ramſay, Eſq; of Barra. It is hoped his friends will accept of this notification of his death.

Laſt night, an excellent ſermon was preached in the Tron Church for the benefit of the Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, by the Rev. Dr Hunter, to a very crouded audience, from Prov. xx. 1. *Wine is a mocker, ſtrong drink is raging, and whoſoever is deceived thereby is not wiſe.* The collection amounted to Sixteen Pounds Sterling.

Yeſterday morning, Betty Forbes, ſpouſe to Peter Wiſhart Chealſea penſioner, was found murdered in a houſe poſſeſſed by them in the Fleſhmarket Cloſe. [For particulars of this ſhocking tranſaction, ſee advertiſement from the Magiſtrates in this day's paper.]

Observatory Calton Hill.

Towards the end of laſt Seſſion, the Lords finally determined a cauſe which had been frequently before them, in different ſhapes, reſpecting the Obſervatory on the Calton Hill, and which, in order to make it underſtood, it will be neceſſary to detail at ſome length.

About the year 1741, the late Mr Maclaurin, at that time Profeſſor of Mathematics in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and the Earl of Morton, ſet on foot a ſcheme for building an Obſervatory, the want of one having been always a great hindrance to the progreſs of Aſtronomy in this country. The plan at the time was very much applauded, and ſome progreſs was made in the providing of a fund for carrying it on. Lord Morton, for that purpoſe, made a donation to the Univerſity of 100 l. and Mr Maclaurin gave two courſes of Experimental Philoſophy, with the profeſſed view of applying the proceeds to the ſame. Accordingly, the ſcheme being much reliſhed, about 200 guineas was drawn by him, which, with the 100 l. from Lord Morton, was put under the management of the Principal of the Univerſity, the Preſident of the Philoſophical Society, and others. So anxious was Mr Maclaurin in the proſecution of the plan, that he even purchaſed, for the uſe of the intended building, a conſiderable quantity of hewn ſtone, which had belonged to ſome houſes that had been burned.

After Mr Maclaurin's death, the Obſervatory-project fell into total neglect, till it was again revived, by the following circumſtances. Mr James Short, the celebrated optician, who died in 1768, left by will, to his brother Mr Thomas Short, ſome teleſcopes, and other inſtruments of great value. There was among them, in particular, a reflecting teleſcope of twelve feet focus, eſteemed the beſt and moſt perfect which hitherto had been made, excepting one other of ſimilar dimenſions, though not quite ſo complete, which he had made for the King of Spain, and for which he had been paid one thouſand guineas. To this teleſcope, Mr Thomas Short added an apparatus of his own contrivance, which increaſed the value of the whole inſtrument to 1200 guineas; and this ſum, the King of Denmark, for whom it was originally conſtructed, agreed to give for it, on the recommendation of Lord Morton, Sir John Pringle, Dr Franklin, Dr Beavis, and other members of the Royal Society of London. Lord Morton was employed to ſettle the bargain with Mr Thomas Short, who accordingly, at his deſire, finiſhed it, and put it together for his Daniſh Majeſty. About the time, however, he had done with it, the revolutions in the Court of Denmark took place, and Lord Morton died; in conſequence of which, the teleſcope was never paid for, and was left in Mr Short's hands. He was afterwards perſuaded, by ſome gentlemen of this country, to bring it down to Edinburgh, and eſtabliſh himſelf with it in an Obſervatory, where he might paſs his life, not without emolument, and much to his honour. This was a ſcheme which readily caught him, and to which, indeed, he was ſtrongly prediſpoſed; for, in the earlier part of his life, he had been one of thoſe who were keeneſt about the Obſervatory propoſed by Mr Maclaurin, and had, as far as in him lay, contributed towards it. He was a mathematical inſtrument maker in Edinburgh, at the time when that gentleman gave the two courſes of Experimental Philoſophy above mentioned; and he voluntarily, without any reward, aſſiſting him in conducting the experiments, and took the trouble of putting in order the inſtruments and machinery employed. This ardour was eaſily revived; and he accordingly, in the year 1776, left London, and came down to Edinburgh, bringing with him the greateſt teleſcope, and ſeveral ſmaller ones, of very conſiderable value.

The weſt top of the Calton hill had been the place, as he well knew, pitched on by Mr Maclaurin; and it ſtill appeared to himſelf, and to ſome of the Profeſſors of the Univerſity, with whom he conſulted, the leaſt exceptionable ſituation for an Obſervatory, in the immediate vicinity of the town. In order to carry on his plan, it was neceſſary that he ſhould obtain a feu, or very long leaſe, of a ſufficient quantity of ground; and he had various communings with the Magiſtrates on the ſubject. He propoſed that they ſhould give him half an acre; and promiſed, on the other part, that neither he nor his heirs ſhould alienate the teleſcope, but ſhould keep it for ever in the Obſervatory, to which the ſtudents attending the mathematical claſſes ſhould have acceſs, in order to make obſervations.

In order to ſecure the teleſcope to the public for ever, it was propoſed by the Magiſtrates, that Mr Short ſhould veſt the property of it, and of the Obſervatory, in the Town-council, reſerving to himſelf and his heirs the ſole right to the emoluments which might ariſe from them. This Mr Short agreed to, and an act of Council was made, of date 22d May 1776, which ſets forth his being preſent and agreeing to this propoſal; and authoriſes the clerks to extend in his favour a leaſe for half an acre, for ninety-nine years, at the rent of one penny yearly. It provides, however, that, before extending the tack, the rates to be demanded from ſtudents at the College, for the uſe of the Obſervatory, ſhould be fixed by the Town-council; and that the plan of the building ſhould be laid before them, in order to be conſidered and approved of by them.

Mr Short had confined his ideas to what was truly neceſſary towards the purpoſe in view, and no great ſum would have been requiſite for carrying them into execution; for it is in furniſhing it with inſtruments, and not in maſonry or wright work, that the expence of an uſeful Obſervatory chiefly conſiſts. Accordingly, he made a plan of the building, and a model of it in wood; and the eſtimate of the maſon-work, made for him by Mr Pirnie, amounted only to 50 l. Sterling, and that of the timber work, by Mr Horne, to between 50 l. and 60 l.

Before, however, he had time to begin the work, a new propoſal was made to him by the Magiſtrates. Theſe Gentlemen had by this time diſcovered the fund above mentioned, long ago appropriated by Mr Maclaurin and Lord Morton, to the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an Obſervatory in Edinburgh, but which had been ſo totally neglected, that even the exiſtence of the fund had been forgotten. Being now, however, informed of it by the Gentlemen belonging to the College, they naturally conſidered, that, by reaſon of the ends for which it had been veſted in the Principal of the College, and other Truſtees, the Town was entitled to call for the application of it towards defraying the expence of an Obſervatory, as ſoon as they ſhould determine to build one according to a ſuitable plan.

The fund in queſtion, though reported to have met with ſeveral accidents, ſtill greatly exceeded what was requiſite for ſuch a building as Mr Short had thought of erecting; and it was likewiſe probable, that a conſiderable addition to it might be obtained by ſubſcription. Hence it occurred to the Gentlemen of the Magiſtracy, that an Obſervatory, perhaps more complete, and certainly much more magnificent and ornamental than he had propoſed, could be built, without putting him to any expence; and it appeared to them reaſonable, that the reſervation of the profits ariſing from it, inſtead of ſtanding to him and his heirs for ever, ſhould be limited to himſelf, his ſons, if he ſhould have any, and to two grandſons, one of whom is ſince dead. Propoſals, to this effect, were accordingly made to him by the Magiſtrates, and, on his agreeing to them, an act of Council was made of the 10th of July 1776, which ſets forth, "That the Lord Provoſt "had been informed by the Principal, and ſome of "the Profeſſors of the College, that there were "certain funds in the hands of "which ſeveral years ago had been appropriated for "building an Obſervatory; and that thoſe funds, "with what might be got by ſubſcription, would, "in all probability, be ſufficient for erecting the "Obſervatory, without putting Mr Short to any "expences. And that, on this account, it was "reaſonable, the tack in favour of Thomas Short, "and the ſole benefit of the emoluments and pro"fits of the Obſervatory and apparatus, as in the "act of Council of the 22d of March laſt, ſhould "be reſtricted." It then proceeds to ſpecify the reſtriction, and to mention, that Mr Short being preſent, agreed to it; whereupon it in ſo far reſcinds the former act of Council, and authoriſes the clerks to grant a tack, in terms of the alterations thus agreed on.

It being thus underſtood, that Mr Short was not to be at the expence of building the Obſervatory, he did not think himſelf entitled to object to the plan which the Magiſtrates adopted, though, according to it, the building was to be of double the height which he himſelf might think neceſſary; nor did he think it his buſineſs to take charge of the work, and make the contracts with the artificers employed. All this he conſidered as naturally devolving on the Magiſtrates and Town Council themſelves. A plan was accordingly adopted, ſubſcribed by James Stoddart, Eſq; who was at the time Lord Provoſt, and delivered to Mr Pirnie, the builder employed, as his rule for executing the work.

The foundation ſtone of the Obſervatory was laid in ſummer 1776, and Mr Stodart, with the other Magiſtrates, went in proceſſion to the Calton-hill, along with ſome of the Profeſſors of the Univerſity, to attend at the ceremony. After this, Mr Craig architect, and Mr Begg, his draughtſman, went frequently to the Calton-hill, and inſpected the work, giving Mr Pirnie inſtructions with regard to it.—Mr Stoddart, while in office, and Mr Kincaid, who ſucceeded him at Michaelmas 1776, frequently viſited the building, and gave directions about it.—Provoſt Kincaid, however, having died in 1777, the Obſervatory-ſcheme, which hitherto had been very much favoured, was but coolly looked on; and Mr Pirnie found it prudent to ſtop the work, and leave the building in the incomplete ſtate in which it ſtill remains. Previous to this, Mr Pirnie had received at different times, by the hands of Principal Robertſon and Profeſſor Robiſon, (who, among others, were truſtees of Mr Maclaurin's fund) 188 l. 10s. and in July 1777, 105 l. by the hands of Mr Stoddart's clerk, which was a compliment from his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, being the Edinburgh king's purſe of 100 guineas won by his Grace.—Several other ſums had likewiſe been paid to different tradeſmen employed in the work, from Mr Maclaurin's fund, amounting in the whole to 368 l. 16s. 1 d. independent of Duke Hamilton's 105 l. Still, however, Mr Pirnie had a claim, as the balance of his account, to the amount of 82 l. 7s. 8d. for payment of which, having made repeated, but vain applications to the Town-council, and finding them inclined to diſpute the validity of his tranſactions with Mr Stoddart, in as far as they might affect the Town, raiſed an action againſt that Gentleman perſonally, for the balance above mentioned. This proceſs came before the Lord Juſtice Clerk, as Ordinary, in July 1780, when it was pled for Mr Stoddart, "That he had no concern in carrying on the building for the balance of the expence for which the action was brought, or in employing the purſuer, or any other tradeſman, in carrying on, or in making payment of any part of the expence attending it, further than as acting as chief magiſtrate, and of courſe could not be perſonally liable in payment of the ſum ſued for; but the ſame being a public building, all the Magiſtrates ought to have been made parties; and therefore craved, that the proceſs might be ſiſted, till all the parties concerned were brought into the field." The Lord Ordinary accordingly ſiſted procedure, and Mr Pirnie raiſed an action againſt the Magiſtrates and Town-council. The ſame ſummons concluded alſo againſt Mr Short, but was not executed againſt him; conſequently no appearance was made for him.

Mr Pirnie's action againſt the Magiſtrates having been conjoined with his proceſs againſt Mr Stoddart, and remitted to Lord Gardenſton, Ordinary, inſtead of Lord Juſtice Clerk, June 19. 1782, the Magiſtrates pleaded, *inter alia*, that there was no written contract, by which the Town employed Mr Pirnie. They alſo thought proper to ſay, that Mr Short had uplifted the whole funds deſtined for the Obſervatory; and, as he was not himſelf preſent to contradict it, the aſſertion appears to have obtained credit. The Lord Ordinary at firſt decerned againſt the defenders in terms of the libel; but afterwards, 12th November, altered his interlocutor, and found, that there was "no ground for ſubjecting the Magiſtrates, as repreſenting the commu"nity, or Mr Stoddart perſonally, *in payment of "any deficiency in the funds received or collected by "Mr Short, for erecting an Obſervatory.*" And this judgment was adhered to by the whole Lords, on adviſing a petition and anſwers.

Mr Pirnie having failed in the proceſs above mentioned, againſt Mr Stoddart and the Magiſtrates, at laſt brought an action againſt Mr Short. In this action, Mr Short pleaded various defences; but at laſt the Lord Henderland, Ordinary, Auguſt 1786, decerned againſt him, reſerving relief to him againſt the Good Town as accords; and the interlocutor becoming final, decreet was extracted by Mr Pirnie.

Mean time, Mr Scott plumber, who had been employed, like Mr Pirnie, not by Mr Short, but by thoſe who took charge of the building as a public work, and who had fruitleſsly applied to the Magiſtrates for payment of an account of 19 l. 4s. 4 d. obſerving that they were aſſoilzied from the action at Mr Pirnie's inſtance, brought a proceſs before the Magiſtrates againſt Mr Short for payment, in which he obtained decreet in abſence; and upon this decreet he poinded and carried off the ſpeculum of the great teleſcope.

Againſt this poinding, a proteſt was taken in name of the Good Town, ſetting forth, That the ſpeculum was the property of the city, and could not be poinded, in virtue of a decreet againſt Mr Short. And afterwards a petition, in name of the Treaſurer of the city, was preſented to the Magiſtrates againſt Mr Scott, praying that he ſhould be decerned to return the ſpeculum. Upon this Mr Scott advocated the cauſe from the Magiſtrates to the Court of Seſſion, and, at the ſame time, raiſed a multiple-poinding, in which he called Mr Pirnie, who had arreſted in his hands, Mr Short, and alſo the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh. In this proceſs, Lord Henderland, on the 24th of November laſt, pronounced this interlocutor: "Having heard what "is above ſet forth, prefers William Scott, *primo "loco*, and the ſaid William Pirnie, *ſecundo loco*, "in and to the funds *in medio*." The Magiſtrates gave in ſeveral repreſentations to the Ordinary againſt this interlocutor, which, upon anſwers, he was pleaſed to adhere to. The Magiſtrates afterwards reclaimed to the whole Lords, but met with no better ſucceſs.

Mr Short, thinking himſelf unhandſomely treated by the City, who were throwing on him the Obſervatory debt, and yet, at the ſame time, by claiming the great teleſcope, as their own, were depriving him of the only fund, on the credit of which he might be enabled to make payment, raiſed an action againſt the Magiſtrates and Town-Council, concluding, in the *firſt place*, for relief of Pirnie's claim, and of any ſimilar claims by tradeſmen, on account of the Obſervatory; and *adly*, That they ſhould be decerned to complete the building, or to bring it into ſuch a ſtate, as may render it fit for holding the great teleſcope, which may be done at a very trifling expence, (the ſide-walls being already higher than they ought to have been.) As alſo, (which indeed is a neceſſary conſequence of the firſt concluſion) that they ſhould redeem the great teleſcope, and reſtore it to the Obſervatory, and ſhould alſo indemnify the purſuer for the loſs he has ſuſtained, by being deprived of the uſe of the teleſcope for ſo many years.

After a great deal of procedure before Lord Henderland, Ordinary, his Lordſhip, on the 24th of February laſt, made the following order: "The Or"dinary having reſumed the conſideration of this "cauſe, and having conſidered the mutual condeſcendences for the parties, with the anſwers to "each, takes this cauſe to report; and for that pur"poſe, ordains the parties, betwixt and the box"day in the vacation, to prepare, print, and put in "to the Lords boxes informations in the whole "cauſe." Very elaborate and ingenious informations were accordingly given in; that for the purſuer, Mr Short, being drawn by Mr William Miller, and the one for the Magiſtrates by the Lord Advocate. The Court, upon the 29th of June laſt, pronounced the following interlocutor: "On report "of Lord Henderland, and having adviſed the in"formations for the parties, the Lords repel the de"fences, and find, That the defenders are liable to "relieve the purſuer of the claims for William Pir"nie and William Scott, and of all ſimilar claims "made by tradeſmen on account of the Obſervato"ry. Alſo, find the defenders muſt complete the "building of the Obſervatory, or bring it into ſuch "a ſtate as may render it fit for uſing the Great Te"leſcope, and muſt redeem the ſpeculum of the "Great Teleſcope, and reſtore it to the Obſerva"tory; but find, That the purſuer is not entitled "to any indemnification for the loſs he has ſuſtain"ed, by being deprived hitherto of the uſe of the "Teleſcope; and remit to the Lord Ordinary to "proceed accordingly." Againſt this interlocutor, a reclaiming petition was offered for the Magiſtrates, which was ordered to be anſwered; upon adviſing which, their Lordſhips were pleaſed to adhere to their former interlocutor, by which means the cauſe becomes final.

CALEDONIUS came to hand too late for inſertion in this day's paper.

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

			Ther.	Bar.
Saturday, *Aug.*	25. 8 o'clock,	P. M.	55	29.17
Sunday, ——	26. 8 ——	A. M.	56	29.4
——	8 ——	P. M.	53	29.53
Monday, ——	27. 8 ——	A. M.	53	29.63

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

27. Janet, Faird, from Drunton, with tar, &c.
Polly, Young, from Archangel, with tar, &c.
Diligence, Millar, from Memel, with wood.

A MURDER COMMITTED.

WHEREAS yeſterday morning, about a quarter before ſix o'clock, the dead body of Betty Forbes, ſpouſe to Peter Wiſhart, Chelſea penſioner, from the 22d regiment of foot, was diſcovered lying on the floor of his houſe in the Fleſh-market Cloſe of Edinburgh, covered over with a blanket, and burnt in ſo ſhocking a manner, as from the report of a ſurgeon, to have cauſed inſtant death,—and the ſaid Peter Wiſhart ſtanding by the ſame, with no other perſon in the houſe at the time, and who on this diſcovery immediately abſconded.

And whereas, from a precognition taken before the Magiſtrates of this city, of all the circumſtances and behaviour of the ſaid Peter Wiſhart, previous and ſubſequent to the death of his wife, there are ſtrong reaſons for believing him guilty of this barbarous and atrocious murder: A Reward of TEN GUINEAS is hereby offered to any perſon who will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Peter Wiſhart, or cauſe him to be apprehended and ſecured in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as he may be brought to trial and condign puniſhment therefor, to be paid by the City Chamberlain.

The ſaid Peter Wiſhart is aged 42 years, about five feet eight inches high, brown hair and brown eyes, has a wound in his ſhoulder; was born in the pariſh of Kilmorack, in the ſhire of Inverneſs; ſerved ſometime in the 42d, and afterwards in the 22d regiments of foot; had on when he abſconded, a pair of long blue and white ſtripped ticking trowſers, with a white courſe linen ſhort coat, ſuch as is commonly uſed by ſoap boilers, round hat and pair of new ſhoes, and was ſeen running along the road leading to Corſtorphine yeſterday morning at eight o'clock.

A MESSENGER SUSPENDED.

Lyon Office, April 10. 1787.

JAMES CRUICKSHANKS, Meſſenger in Edinburgh, was this day *ſuſpended* from his Office of Meſſenger at Arms, until he ſhould find *new caution*, and be regularly reponed.—Of which this public notice is given to all concerned.

By order of Court,

RO. RANKEN, *Lyon Clerk Depute.*

FASHION.

AT what period that deſpotic fellow called FASHION firſt came into this country, is not certain. All we know of him is, that he reigned in the beginning of this century, and has ever ſince been extending his dominions, until at length, I am afraid, this Monſter will have nothing more to conquer, and we nothing more to loſe.

FASHION has not been without his enemies; he has been combated by the ſerious arguments of the Moraliſt, and has been aimed at by the keeneſt dart of the Satiriſt.—But when we ſee half the world placing themſelves between him and his enemies, we cannot wonder that he remains unhurt. To drop the perſonification—*Faſhion* originally preſumed to no higher power than to direct the world in affairs of dreſs, and outward ornament.

By *Faſhion*, our forefathers, at one time, wore huge perriwigs, and by *Faſhion* their ſons began to wear their own hair.

By *Faſhion*, Ladies have added artificial locks of hair to the natural ones; and at one time have wore their hair tied up, and at another time flowing looſely down the back. By *Faſhion*, red hair was at one time moſt odious, and every pains were taken to conceal the colour—but of late equal pains have been taken to give the hair this appearance, by wearing red powder. By the influence of the ſame magical power, our heads have been dreſſed high and low, narrow and extended; elevation has been given to the boſom, and even a rump has been added to that which Nature provides. We have ſeen boots uſed in walking, and ſilk ſtockings in riding. Buckles have had twenty ſhapes in as many years, ſquare, oval, round, &c. &c. with every poſſible variation of the ſquare and the circle. The hair has been robbed of its ſtring, which has been ſubſtituted for ſhoe-buckles—and the knees of the breeches have at one time been tied with ſixteen ſtrings, and at another time with buckles. Canes have altered their ſhapes wonderfully—young men wear huge crab ſticks for their ſupport, and grown gentlemen flouriſh a ſlim piece of twig, incapable of adding the leaſt ſupport.—In a word, to enumerate all the changes which Faſhion has introduced in dreſs, would more than fill this paper, and the newſpaper it is printed in. I muſt therefore ſay, once for all, that there is no part of our dreſs which has not undergone changes ſo important, that if we were to ſee a full dreſſed lady of 1700, and one of the year 1787, merely from appearances, we ſhould be doubtful whether both belonged to the human ſpecies.

To oppoſe Faſhion in dreſs is not my intention—at leaſt at preſent; becauſe to hope for ſucceſs in ſuch oppoſition would be a certain prelude to diſappointment.——I ſhall leave to *Faſhion*, therefore, to arrange, alter, tranſ figure, chip, cut, lengthen, ſhorten, widen and heighten every part of our dreſs as often and as much as Faſhion ſhall be pleaſed to decree.—But to theſe employments only, I muſt inſiſt on confining the power of Faſhion. The *outward* man is all that ought to be ſubjected to this tyrant. When he invades the internal property of mankind, he becomes an enemy whom every Moraliſt ought to contend with until he has gained the ſuperiority, or at leaſt has expoſed his foe to contempt.

Sorry am I to ſay too—and yet I muſt ſay it—becauſe it is the burthen of this day's paper, that *Faſhion* has now uſurped an authority over our *minds*, our *thoughts*, and our *affections*, to which the ſaid *Faſhion* has no rightful claim, and which conſequently muſt be deſtroyed. The following are ſome of the effects of this uſurpation:

There is a *Faſhion* now in our MORAL SENTIMENTS. Inſtead of deriving them from ſources of eternal truth, and of human learning, we are as much obliged to *Faſhion* for our *ſentiments* as for our *clothes*. At preſent, it is the Faſhion for the young to be very idle; to ſet their affections on trifling purſuits, and on every thing that alienates them from ſerious thinking. According to the *faſhionable* ſyſtem of *morality*, impure connections with bad women are marks "of a fine ſpirit;" keeping a miſtreſs, is a ſign of a "manly diſpoſition;" charity in a young man is a certain proof of want of generoſity; and to contract debts without the leaſt proſpect or intention of paying them, gains a man the name of a "good-hearted, generous, fine fellow." To be ſober, is to be ſneaking; to go to church, a certain and infallible proof of a vulgar mind; and when a young man dances well, fences well, ſpeaks French fluently, and has a fine perſon, his character is completed by the addition of wh—ring, drinking, and ſwearing. If he is profuſe to his women, he is "generous;" if he throws money at the heads of the waiters of taverns, "he is benevolent;" and if he makes his gueſts drunk at the expence of his wine-merchant, and the riſk of their lives, he is a "kind and hoſpitable landlord." For ſuch is the *faſhionable* opinion, and ſuch opinions are daily brought forward in many of the morning newſpapers—to the great edification of the young branches of a family, who may be deſired to read the papers at breakfaſt to their papas and mamas.

But the *Faſhion* of *thinking* goes ſtill farther.—To ſeduce a young creature into proſtitution, only procures the name of a "ſad dog among the women;" and if the ſeducer affords her a temporary ſupply, as long as he is not tired, he is a *very generous fellow*—although *ſhe* has been robbed of friends, of character, of eſtimation in life, and of every ſentiment which can render that life ſupportable. To ſeduce a married woman is, according to the *faſhionable ſyſtem*, the higheſt pinacle of "ſpirit and glory;" ſuch a ſeducer is envied, but ſeldom hated—and he knows this, and boaſts of the triumph he has attained.—I need not add, what every perſon knows, that the ſentiments of the preſent day, regarding *duels*, are exactly in conformity to *Faſhion*, and not to be found in, or defended by, any laws of God or man.

Such are ſome of the *Sentiments* of the preſent day on moral actions. I have choſen to call them *faſhionable*, becauſe I know of no other name which can be applied to them. They are not conſiſtent with any known ſyſtem of morality ever publiſhed in any part of the known world. No man has ever ſat down to *defend* them by his pen, although many have *recommended* them in this way. They are diametrically oppoſite to the genius, ſpirit, and letter of the ſacred ſyſtem—and are equally oppoſite to all and every writing on morality from the creation to the preſent time. They are, in fact, ſupported merely by *Faſhion*, and they who practiſe them have no other ſanction or inducement, than they have for wearing *Artois buckles*, *Mareſchalle powder*, or any other *faſhionable* ornament of dreſs. A certain number of perſons of high, low, and middling rank have agreed to call a certain dreſs *faſhionable*, and wear it—and, by the ſame common conſent, they practiſe a certain vice—and be what it will, it becomes *faſhionable* too.

I intended to have entered farther into this ſubject, and to have mentioned ſome other *faſhionable ſentiments* which prevail, particularly on *reading*; for there is a *Faſhion* in that too—but I have already extended this paper to near its uſual length, and ſhall therefore only offer a reflection or two

To follow the many changes of dreſs which Faſhion dictates, may not be, in the opinion of many, directly immoral; nor do I think it is, provided we dreſs in proportion to our rank in life, and rather to pleaſe others than ourſelves. I ſay, it may not be *directly immoral*, although often very *ridiculous*. But when the time ſhall come, that we practiſe vices from the impulſe of Faſhion only, and follow the opinions of others, without attempting to think for ourſelves—when we ſacrifice the principles of our youth to the pretended neceſſities of faſhion and folly—and when we adapt our opinions to our conduct, before we have examined our conduct by our opinions—we have attained the higheſt poſſible degree of natural degeneracy. We bring diſgeace on our country, and ruin on our families.

The names of vices may be changed, but their nature is unchangeable. Seduction and adultery may be called "harmleſs gallantry, and affairs of honour," but they ſtill remain on the volume of eternal truth, in characters that cannot be eraſed, and reprobated in a language which can never be changed. In that volume, there is no ambiguity, nothing unintelligible. It is adapted to human reaſon, and leads to human happineſs. Every ſyſtem that Faſhion may create, and folly propagate, is an empty deluſion; and he who attempts to ſubvert the principles of morality, by ſubſtituting the inviting allurements of pleaſure, is to be ranked—and ranked high—among the moſt cruel enemies of mankind.

PRICES of GRAIN at HADDINGTON, Auguſt 24.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	23 s. 8 d.	23 s. 0 d.	— s. 0 d.
Barley,	19 6	19 0	18 0
Oats,	17 0	16 0	15 0
Peaſe,	19 0	— 0	— 0
New Oats,	16 6 to	14 0	

ARRIVED at GRANGEMOUTH,

Aug. 25. Happy Jean, Craigie, from Montroſe, with malt.
Endeavour, Hutton, from Dundee, with grain.
Reſolution, M'Farlane, from Memel, with timber.
Peter and Anna, Erichſon, from Norway, with ditto.
Providence, Roſs, from Leith, for Glaſgow, with grain.
David and Mary, Blackwood, from ditto, for ditto, do.
Borrowſtounneſs, Auld, from Borrowſtounneſs, for ditto, with ditto.

26. Favourite, Hutton, from Dunee, for ditto, with linens.
John and Roſamond, Brown, from Berwick, with grain.

Roup of Tuſk and Ling Fiſh.

A Parcel of TUSK and LING FISH to be Sold by public roup, in a Loft oppoſite to the Weſt end of Quality-ſtreet, LEITH, on Tueſday the 28th inſtant, at twelve o'clock forenoon, in hundred-weights, half-hundreds, and quarters.

N B. The Fiſh may be ſeen any time before the ſale, by applying to William Grinlay, Leith.

Preſervation of Game.

MR DOUGLAS of Douglas being deſirous to preſerve the Game on his eſtates in the ſhires of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Forfar, Roxburgh, and Berwick, hopes no perſon will ſhoot or kill Game thereon, without having liberty from him.

All poachers will be proſecuted according to law

Preſervation of Game.

THE Earl of Lauderdale,
Earl of Hyndford,
Sir William Dick of Preſtonfield, Baronet,
Sir James G. Baird of Saughtonhall, Baronet,
Thomas Craig of Riccarton, Eſq;
Adam Cunningham of Bonnington, Eſq;
George Clark of Liſtonſhiels, Eſq;
Thomas Sievewright of South-houſe, Eſq;
Alex. Gilſon Wright of Cliftonhall, Eſq;
Alexander Johnſton of Straton, Eſq;
Charles Gordon of Braid, Eſq;
William Tytler of Woodhouſelee, Eſq;—and
Robert Trotter of Buſh, Eſq;

having entered into an Aſſociation, and being reſolved to Preſerve the Game upon their reſpective eſtates within the county of MIDLOTHIAN; therefore it is expected that no Gentlemen will ſhoot or hunt upon their lands without a licenſe from the proprietors, as they are determined to proſecute every perſon who ſhall be found hunting, not duly qualified and licenſed. And they do hereby offer a reward of One Guinea to any perſon who ſhall inform againſt any poacher found hunting upon the ſaid eſtates, to be paid by Lawrence Inglis writer in Edinburgh, upon conviction of the offenders.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE
Brig Jemima of Leith,
DONALD DENOON Maſter,

Now lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will poſitively ſail the 4th September.

This brig was lately bought on purpoſe for the London trade, is a remarkable faſt ſailer, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers, who may depend on the beſt uſage; and whoever orders goods to be ſhipped on board of her, may alſo depend on every care taken of them, and properly forwarded.

As the Maſter of the Jemima ſailed many years, both as Maſter and Mate of the Friendſhip and Star of Leith, he flatters himſelf, that few know the paſſage and trade better; and as this is the firſt time he has ſailed in a veſſel of which he is owner, he begs to inform the public, that he is determined always to be punctual to his propoſed time of ſailing.

Sale of Whale and Seal Oil at Leith.

TO be SOLD by public auction, upon Thurſday the 30th current, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Greenland Warehouſe in the Timber Buſh,

About Seventeen Tons and a Half of SEAL OIL, and Thirty-three Tons WHALE OIL, in lots of two tons, more or leſs as the caſks meaſure, being the produce of ſhip Raith's fiſhing this ſeaſon.

Articles of ſale in the hands of THOMAS WALKER, Quality Street, Leith, who will ſhow the oil any time betwixt and the day of ſale.

Sale of Wood and Iron at St Andrews.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Monday the 10th September next, at the harbour of St Andrews,

SEVERAL Thouſands of GOTTENBURGH DEALS, of different dimenſions, viz. 2½, 1¼, and 1½ inches.—As alſo, a number of Memel and Norway LOGS.

There is at ſame time to be ſold, about Three Thouſand Weight of GOTTENBURGH IRON in Bars; being part of the ſtock of John Edmond merchant in St Andrews.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and the different articles to be put up in lots.

Any perſon wanting to ſee the goods, may apply to Stewart Grace town-clerk of St Andrews, by whom, or by Thomas Cranſtoun writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, they will be informed of further particulars.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of JOHN NISBET, merchant in Eyemouth, at a meeting held by them on the 24th of Auguſt current, under the authority of the act of the 23d of the King, entitled, "An act for rendering the payment "of Creditors more equal and expeditious, in that part of "Great Britain called Scotland," unanimouſly made choice of Thomas Pott's, writer in Kelſo, to be interim factor upon the ſaid John Niſbet's ſequeſtrate eſtate; and appointed Monday the 15th day of October next, for the Creditors to meet at twelve o'clock noon, within the houſe of John Gray innkeeper in Eyemouth, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee or truſtees upon the ſaid ſequeſtrate eſtate; and the Sheriff of Berwickſhire, upon the application of the ſaid Thomas Pott's, appointed Thurſday the 30th day of Auguſt curt. Thurſday the 6th, the 13th, and 20th of September next, at twelve o'clock noon of each day, for the ſaid John Niſbet to appear in the Court-houſe of Greenlaw, to be examined, in terms of the ſtatute—Of all which, the factor gives this intimation as thereby required; and invites the whole Creditors to be preſent at ſaid examinations, that they may have an opportunity of putting ſuch queſtions as ſhall be judged of importance, for rendering the diviſion and ſurrender of the bankrupt's eſtate more complete.

THOMAS POTTS.

Sale of Lands in Linlithgowſhire.

TO be SOLD within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 12th of September 1787, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS of BORMY, *alias* BALVORMY, with the tiends, parſonage, and vicarage, in the pariſh and ſheriffdom of Linlithgow, conſiſting of about 339 Scots acres, whereof twenty-one are planted. The whole are incloſed, and ſubdivided into fifteen incloſures, with ſtone dykes and ſunk fences, excepting a few acres called the Glebe, poſſeſſed by the Reverend Mr Oliver.

The lands lie within two miles of Linlithgow and Bathgate, and within one mile of coal, and a quarter of a mile of a lime draw-kiln.

There are two lime quarries, and lime ſtone in other parts of the lands, a very ſcarce commodity in that neighbourhood; there are alſo a good free ſtone quarry, and appearances of coal.

There are no tacks on the lands; the graſs parks are let from year to year. The lands in the proprietor's poſſeſſion may be entered to at Martinmas, or the ſeparation of the crop.

The grounds may be greatly improved at a moderate expence, as little more has hitherto been done than the incloſing and planting.

The conditions of ſale, title-deeds, and a plan of the eſtate will be ſhown by John Gray writer to the ſignet, who has power to ſell by private bargain; and a copy of the conditions of ſale, and inventory of the title-deeds, will be ſhown by James Taylor, writer in Linlithgow.

The grounds will be ſhown by James Binnie at Bormy.

N. B. The purchaſer will be accommodated with a great part of the preſent crop, at a valuation, if he chooſes to take it.——If the lands are not ſold, park of 68½ acres will be ſet next year for Hay, and for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be required, for paſture.

The SCORBUTIC will find further conſolation in the following NEW PROOF of the effects produced by the uſe of

HAYMAN's MAREDANT's DROPS.

"To Mr HAYMAN, Great Marlborough Street, London.

SIR, *Newbury, Berks, 5th June* 1787.

IN November 1785, I was attacked with a violent pain in my knee, which, falling into my legs, they became covered with ſcorbutic blotches, and exceedingly ſwelled; in a ſhort time, the complaint ſeized my body, which enlarged ſo conſiderably, that in about three weeks I could not cloſe my waiſtcoat by ſix inches. Thus deplorably afflicted, I had recourſe, by recommendation, to your Maredant's Drops, from which I received ſpeedy benefit; and perſevering in their uſe, by the time I had taken eight bottles, I had the happineſs to find myſelf reſtored to perfect health, and remain ſo to the preſent moment. I now therefore earneſtly adviſe the ſame excellent remedy to thoſe in ſimilar diſorders; for as I took no other medicine, I can attribute my cure to no other cauſe.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,
JOSEPH POORE, *Broker and Appraiſer.*

Witneſs WILLIS & FULLER,
Bookſellers and Venders of theſe Drops at Newbury.

*** A ſhort TREATISE on the Nature and Origin of the SCURVY is delivered with each Bottle of Mr HAYMAN's MAREDANT's DROPS, illuſtrated with a number of CURES, performed by him, in caſes the moſt complicated and dangerous, certified by perſons of known veracity; and ample directions are introduced for taking them; but purchaſers are requeſted particularly to notice, that, to protect them againſt counterfeits, Mr Hayman has obtained from the Honourable Commiſſioners permiſſion to have his name and reſidence——J. HAYMAN, MARLBRO' STREET," engraved and ſtamped in the government label, denominating the duty on each bottle; and, thus labelled, they are ſold (price 5 s. 5 d. at Mr Hayman's houſe, London; by Meſſ. HUSBAND, ELDER & CO. Edinburgh; Mr A. M'Donald, Glaſgow; Meſſ. Morriſon and Son, Perth; Mr R. Garden, Aberdeen; Mr A. Wylie, Dumfries; and by ſome licenſed Vender of Prepared Medicines in every town in Great Britain.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
The Livingſton,
JAMES MACKIE Maſter,

Is lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will ſail the 8th September, 1787.

N. B. Good accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the New England Coffeehouſe, Threadneedle Street, by the Royal Exchange, at 'Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ſhip.

Sale of Corns, Potatoes, and Hay,
WITH FOGGAGE TO LET,
Near Edinburgh.

THE Whole CORNS and POTATOES, with a large quantity of HAY in *three* ſtack, upon the farm of Mayfide, lying to the weſt of Merchiſton, on the road betwixt Edinburgh and Collington, are to be expoſed to SALE by public roup, upon Thurſday next the 30th day of Auguſt inſtant.

The Corns conſiſt of Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Peaſe, all very promiſing; and the roup will begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and continue till all is ſold.

N. B. There will be Let at ſame time, for Paſture, from the 1ſt January next, An INCLOSURE of about *ſeventeen acres*, which has been only once cut this ſeaſon, the firſt year after being laid down in graſs.

TENEMENT TO SELL.

To be SOLD by auction, in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, (Raſay's) on Wedneſday the 12th day of September next, at five o'clock afternoon,

THAT TENEMENT OF LAND, ſituated between Skinner's Cloſe and Gray's Cloſe, on the ſouth ſide of the High-ſtreet of Edinburgh, and commonly called *Paul's Chapel*, yielding the rents after mentioned, viz.

SKINNER'S CLOSE.

St Paul's Chapel, per leaſe, for fifteen years from Whitſunday, 1775,	L. 30 0 0
Mr James Spottiſwood, a Ware-houſe, no leaſe,	2 2 0
James Paton,	2 2 0
James Rattray,	2 2 0
Paul Robertſon,	3 3 0
Duncan M'Arthur for a Cellar,	1 1 0

GRAY'S CLOSE.

Gerſhom Paton,	2 0 0
Daniel M'Farlane,	1 15 0
James Williamſon,	1 15 0
	L. 40 0 0

The title-deeds and articles of roup, may be ſeen in the hands of Robert Sym, writer to the ſignet.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE ESTATE of Weſter Softlaw,

within one mile and a half of Kelſo, in the pariſh of Kelſo, and ſhire of Roxburgh, which conſiſts of 600 acres, all incloſed and ſubdivided into thirty parks, with dykes, double ditches, and double hedges, clean and thriving; the whole well-watered, lately improved, and in a high ſtate of cultivation; holding of the Crown, and affords nearly two freehold qualifications. There are two extenſive belts of planting along the eaſt and weſt ſide, beſides two other rows of planting about the middle of the lands, and ſeveral clumps and angles in other parts of the eſtate, all well fenced, and in a thriving condition. The eſtate commands an extenſive and rich proſpect of the lower part of Tivioldale, and the country on both ſides of the Tweed, from Melroſe to Berwick.

The manſion-houſe, ſituated in the centre, contains drawing room, dining room, breakfaſt parlour, twelve bed-chambers, and two kitchens; beſides rooms for ſervants, with cellars, milk-houſe, larder, and other conveniencies. There is alſo a coach-houſe, ſtables for twenty-four horſes, barns and granary, with a garden and two nurſeries, well ſtocked with fruit-trees, ſhrubs, &c. Likewiſe, on the weſt ſide of the eſtate, there is a farm-houſe, with a large barn, and other offices; and, on the eaſt ſide, a ſmith's ſhop, and two houſes fit for the accommodation of artificers or labourers. Theſe laſt are ſituated on the turnpike road from Kelſo to Newcaſtle, in a proper ſituation for ſeuing. All the houſes and offices, being new built, are in good repair.

The grieve at Softlaw will ſhew the lands, and whoever chuſes to purchaſe may apply to the proprietor at Softlaw Tower; and the entry will be made agreeable to the purchaſer.

PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by auction, on Tueſday the 18th December 1787, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-houſe of Newton of Blair, and certain other Lands in the pariſhes of Blairgowrie, Alyth, Bendochy, Rattray, and Glenilla.

Theſe lands will be expoſed in whole or in the following Lots:

1*mo*, The Lands of AUCHTERALYTH, in the pariſh of Alyth, conſiſting of about 308 acres of arable land, with an extenſive and improvable paſture, of about 170 acres, and a conſiderable oak-wood. There are many deſirable ſituations for building on this farm, near the romantic banks of the Iſla, and there is mail in the near neighbourhood.

2*do*, Certain PARTS of the Barony of BAMFF, including the Lands of Creuchies in the pariſh of Blairgowrie, and the lands of Newton of Bamff, Fyal, Pitdrey, Kinkedly, and Galdſwell, with their pertinents, in the pariſh of Alyth. There are in this lot about 550 acres of arable land, and very extenſive paſture, containing many hundred acres.

3*tio*, The Lands of TUILLIFERGUS and HILLOCK, in the pariſh of Bendochy, conſiſting of about 171 acres of arable land, and about 270 acres of paſture grounds.

4*to*, MIDDLE DRIMMY, ſituated on the Ericht, the banks of which are covered with natural wood, with the pendicles of Moſſend and Alnakuih in the pariſh of Rattray, conſiſting of about 93 acres of arable land, with 162 acres of paſture-ground.

5*to*, The Lands and Barony of BLAIRGOWRIE, with the Manor-houſe of Newton of Blair, and village of Blairgowrie, including alſo the Lands of Maws, with their pertinents. The premiſes conſiſt of about 771 acres of arable land, and above 1000 acres of paſture and muir grounds, upon which are very extenſive and thriving young plantations, together alſo with the vice patronage of the Church of Blair, and the ſalmon-fiſhing of the Keath on the river Ericht, which for ſome miles forms the eaſtern boundary of theſe eſtates, all lying in the ſaid pariſh of Blairgowrie.

The ſituation of Newton is particularly deſirable; it commands a beautiful view of Strathmore, and of the rivers Tay, Iſla, and Ericht, on the banks of which laſt there are natural woods, and many picturesque ſcenes. Every kind of ſport may be had in great perfection.—There is a great quantity of game.—It is a good hunting country, and the rod fiſhing for ſalmon on the Ericht is very remarkable.

There is a conſiderable tract of flat land along the river Ericht, upon which an extenſive manufacture, requiring great command of water, might be eſtabliſhed, as an aqueduct could be brought off the river at a high level, and at a ſmall expence; and there are ſeveral populous villages in the neighbourhood.—The houſe is a ſubſtantial old houſe, lately repaired; and, at a ſmall expence, might be made commodious for a genteel family.

6*to*, The FOREST of ALYTH, with the property and ſuperiority Lands thereto belonging, including the lands of Waterſheall and Craighead, lying in the pariſh of Alyth; as alſo, the lands of Drumſlognies or Drumheads, lying in the pariſh of Glenilla, and ſhire of Forfar.

Theſe lands conſiſt of about 159 acres of arable land, and 870 of paſture grounds, beſides the owner's intereſt as proprietor in and ſuperior of the Foreſt of Alyth, containing between 5000 and 6000 acres of paſture, muir, and heath grounds abounding in game, and well adapted for ſheep farms.

All the lands, except Lot I. hold of the Crown, and are let at very low rents.—Moſt of the farms are in a ſtate of nature, and are capable of very great improvement, being all within the reach of marl, and lie about fifteen miles from Perth and Dundee, and about three miles from Cupar Angus, a good market, and a poſt town.

For particulars apply to Mr Græme clerk to the ſignet, Nicolſon's Square, in whoſe hands ſurveys and rent-rolls of the premiſſes may be ſeen.

The Baron Officer at Blairgowrie will ſhow the lands.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-houſe in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in.
This Paper is regularly publiſhed every *Monday*, *Thurſday*, and *Saturday* —Price of a ſingle Paper 3*d*.—1 *l*. 17 *s*. 6*d*. yearly when called for—2 *l*. & 6*d*. delivered in Town—and 2 *l*. 6 *s*. 6 d. ſent by Poſt.